

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 16.

Persons wishing to be served with the TELEGRAPH will leave their names and address at our office, where notices of publication and desired changes should be left. Four of publication three o'clock, p. m. Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock, m.

## THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

There can be nothing so disastrous to a good cause as a few injudicious friends. Zeal is often mistaken for knowledge and judgment, and how frequently does it destroy both!

The "rights of labor" is a term much abused by selfish men for selfish purposes, but they are real, tangible, and definable rights, as much so as the right of personal freedom. In this country they lie at the very foundation of society. Who are the rich and the influential of this generation, but the sons and daughters of the honest laboring men of the past?

When the journeymen mechanics of Washington proposed to elevate themselves by obtaining a concession of rights clearly their due, they were actuated by noble impulses, and deserved well the sympathies of all true men. They were right in calling a public meeting for consultation and concert of action. They were right in parading the streets with music if they thought proper, and the law was their protection. But so soon as they attempted to interfere with those who chose to work on under the old system, they trampled upon a right most sacred, and one which, if it could be violated with impunity, would soon place burdens upon themselves, in comparison with which all their present grievances are but shadows.

We say this because we are working-men ourselves, and the friends of working-men. We wish them to be always in the right. They can obtain all the concessions they ask—not at once, perhaps, for great concessions are obtained but by slow perseverance and a strict adherence to right. No aggressive operations will answer; and those whose mistaken zeal leads them into this course will only bring defeat to their cause, and disaster and punishment on themselves.

As to the movement of the other day which resulted so unhappily, we hope yet that it may succeed; and with proper and cautious management, we have not a doubt that it will. If every man connected with or interested in it would inform himself well upon the subject, and learn, in asserting his own rights, to respect those of others, and act from the dictates of sober judgment, every concession asked, we feel well assured, would be obtained.

It is only by superior knowledge and intelligence that man is able to control the brute creation, which in physical strength is infinitely his superior. On the same principle it is, that if all mankind were to make the same exertion to obtain power by knowledge, there would be no necessity to claim the rights of labor.

It is proper to state that although the co-makers were named in the notices of the meeting alluded to, they did not participate in the proceedings of the day. We are informed, however, by respectable individuals among them, that although many of them work by the piece, and others already enjoy the benefits of the ten-hour system, they nevertheless sympathize in the demand made by the wheelwrights and blacksmiths, and, regretting the indiscretions of a few of them on Monday, are yet well-disposed to make common cause with them in urging their just demands.

## THE MURDER OF MR. RUMPF'S CHILD.

The murderer of the little boy in Baltimore has been found, and proves to be a free colored boy between twelve and thirteen years old. The murdered child was only five and a half. We do not copy the narrative of this heartrending event, as it is faithfully given in the Baltimore papers of this morning, for it is indeed most painful to read it.

The boy fully confesses the crime. He had taken the little child into the yard adjoining a slaughter-house to play. He here accused him of secreting his top-cord, which the little fellow denied; whereupon he struck him with a big stone and cut his head. After this he made him play with him again; but again accusing him of having secreted the cord, dragged him into the slaughter-house, and beat him on the head with a large stone, and there left him, going home and washing the blood from his hands, and keeping his own counsel. During the night the groans of the child were heard in the neighborhood, but no one suspected where they came from. On the following day he was found dead, his maimed and bruised hand lying upon his head.

The negro boy is more than usually intelligent for one of his age, but has no relents, and exhibits an unconcerned demeanor. He is, however, a monster, and has always been noted for his violent passions.

**SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—We perceive by the advertisement that the new institution of Rev. MASON NOBLE is to commence on Tuesday next, at the corner of Thirteenth and H streets, in this city. The importance that good men justly attach to the instruction and associations of their daughters should attract attention to this commencement, and fill the rooms of Mr. NOBLE with such pupils as it would be a pleasure to him to counsel and instruct. We believe Mr. N.'s family will reside on the premises.

**THE ABOLITION PRAYER.**—The words of a prayer, about three times as long as the Lord's Prayer, were reported by the New York Herald as having been spoken *ex tempore* at the wharf in Boston, between four and five o'clock on the morning of Symmes' embarkation, amidst all the exciting incidents of the scene. It was also copied extensively into other newspapers without credit to the Herald. Now that paper deserves a great deal of credit for this prayer, for its reporter gave a very particular account of every thing that took place on the memorable occasion, and could not have reported this prayer stenographically nor photographically, except by holding a candle with his left hand as he wrote down the words with his right; but, as pious minds are very retentive of such things, we may suppose that he learned it by heart from the single hearing. However reported, the achievement is very remarkable, and the good brethren of the press should give credit where it is due.

**A STRIKE.**—The Journeymen House Carpenters of Philadelphia have notified their employers that their rate of wages from the first of May to the first of November will be one dollar and seventy-five cents. "We trust," says the *Sun* of that city, "that this reasonable demand will be promptly acceded to. Building business is now brisk; the bosses are all making money, and the journeymen should have a share in the good times."

**SHARP PRACTICE.**—A map pedler, in pursuance of his vocation, chanced to stop at the principal hotel in one of the pleasantest of our western State villages. A friend, whom he had known in former years in Yankee-land, seeing him at the hotel, invited him to a large party which he was to give the same evening. The Yankee came; and, when received by his host at the door, was found with three maps in his hand. "How-de-du?" said he; "got any nails? Thought, as 'p'raps there was to be a good many fokes here to-night, I'd hang up some o' my maps here, and let 'em look at 'em. Good chance—fast-rate. May-be some on 'em would like to buy; I could explain 'em; nothin' else to do, pootty much. Got a small hammer? Know where I'd be liable to dispose of a few more on 'em?"

**LOOK TO YOUR HOUSES.**—An attempt, but partially successful, was last night made to rob the musical instrument store of Mr. George Hilbus, on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, near Tenth street. The staple and padlock were removed from the shutters; the pane of glass, about two by three feet in size, was then cut with a diamond and tapped in. The noise made by the falling glass, however, brought Mr. H. down from his bed before the robbers had time to seize more than a couple of accordions, worth ten dollars each, and a handsome flute. These, at least, are all that are as yet missed.

**CLARK MILLS' miniature model of the bronze equestrian statue of Jackson may be seen at the fancy, book and stationery store of Messrs. Taylor & Maury. Connoisseurs regard this statue as a great curiosity, from the self-sustaining position of the horse and rider, in a rampant attitude.**

**SAILING OF THE BALTIMORE.**—We learn from the New York Herald of yesterday, that the U. S. steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, was to leave that port to-day on her fourth trip to Liverpool. She was to carry out the largest number of passengers ever taken by a steamship to Europe. On Monday afternoon there were one hundred and seventy-five on the boat, which was fully expected to be increased two hundred or more. Amongst those who had engaged passage were the Hon. Ashbel Smith, of Texas, and Benjamin O. Johnson, delegate from the State of New York to the Industrial Exhibition.

**A VALUABLE BOOK.**—Mr. John T. Towers, of this city, has just published and has for sale a pamphlet comprising the "Documentary History of Slavery in the United States, by a native of Maryland." It is a compendium of valuable information, of especial importance at this moment to every one who desires a correct understanding of the absorbing topic of the day.

**THE EASTER BALL of the National Grays is to take place on Monday next, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, and, as ever with this fine company, there will be mirth, hilarity, good order, good music, and the loveliest women in the world. The arrangements are all perfect, and so will be the enjoyments of the evening.**

**Mr. Bowie's house, near Bladensburg, was destroyed by fire the night before last, and the New York Tribune of yesterday afternoon, which we opened at half-past nine this morning, contains an account of the fire. Verily, Mr. Greeley may call this an age of progress.**

**MCLAIN & HARRY** were not removed by the order of Mr. Fillmore, but of their own free will and accord have gone to the corner of Seventh and I streets. It makes little difference, however; for the whole dry goods shopping population have followed them, and keep them as busy as ever they were at the old stand.

**PRACTICAL HINTS FOR A TOUR IN EUROPE.**—The Philadelphia *Sun* contains three closely printed columns of these hints, as furnished to the senior editor of that paper before his departure for Europe, by Mr. Cyrus W. Field. They are, undoubtedly, memoranda of great value, and well worthy a careful perusal and preservation for reference.

**GENERAL MILLER** is a candidate to represent the Norfolk (or 1st) district of Virginia. Henry Bedinger is the nominee of the Winchester (or 10th) district. The former was in the last Congress; the latter in that next preceding.

**MARITAL GRIEFS.**—From the Washington city watch-house, this morning, an old colored lady was sent to jail for flogging an elderly gentleman of like complexion.

It has all along been understood in Boston, that when Sumner should be elected to the U. S. Senate, the Free-soilers were to give a grand supper. After the last unsuccessful ballot in the Legislature, the *Post* came out with the following:

"The Summer cooks have cleared the table; they say it's no use to keep the supper waiting."

Large quantities of diseased meat is being sold to the poor in New York.

Some men use no other means to acquire respect than by insisting on it; and it sometimes answers their purpose, as it does a highwayman's in regard to money.

Lady Blessington said, and surely she ought to know, "those who are formed to win general admiration are seldom calculated to bestow individual happiness."

It is stated that a majority of the small farmers in Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, have given up cultivating rice, and turned their attention to the culture of the Irish potato, which they find much more profitable. There will be raised this year, in that section of the State, it is supposed, between six and seven thousand barrels of potatoes.

**THE ARCTIC SEARCH.**—It is stated in the London *Globe* that the Admiralty have resolved to send a powerful steamer into Barrow's Straits, this summer, in order to communicate with Captain Austin, and bring back intelligence of the operations of the squadron in search of Sir John Franklin.

## BURNING OF THE LAND OFFICE AT DEFANCE, OHIO.

We learn that all the papers, records, etc., belonging to the land office at Defance, O., were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant. This is a heavy loss, and will occasion much additional labor to replace them by the General Land Office here.

[Correspondence of the American Telegraph.]

GEORGETOWN, April 16.—a. m. To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

**GENTLEMEN:** The sugar sale of the Messrs. Dodge was well attended by the merchants of Washington and Georgetown yesterday; and 848 lbs. were sold at prices ranging from \$6.75 to \$7.10.

Owing to the north winds there have been but few arrivals at our wharves.

In my communication of yesterday, instead of Wm. J. Goddard it should be James Goddard. No news of any moment.

**LOW-LANDS.**

**IMPORTANCE OF A FEW VOTES.**

YALE COLLEGE, April 10, 1851.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

A circumstance has occurred in the late election which very strikingly exhibits the importance of a few votes. A large majority of the students of this college are Whigs, there being not more than twenty-five or thirty Locos in the whole number. By the votes of those of them who are residents of other towns, and who went home for the purpose of voting, six Whig representatives were saved from defeat, while two from New Haven were elected only by means of students' votes. This is a Whig majority in the Legislature secured, and all the results which are likely to follow. I think, therefore, that some of the honors of this triumph are due to the students of Yale.

**THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION.**—WHO'S THE DUPE?—Two of our contemporaries, for the last two or three weeks, have been debating the question whether the Austrians or Hungarians were the greater knaves, the bloodier oppressors, or the bigger tyrants and rascals in the late Hungarian war. From the evidences which they have presented there does not appear to be much choice between the two. Both of the disputants seem to be correct. In the Hungarian contest it appears there were two aristocracies interested in the tide of events—the Austrian aristocracy and the Hungarian aristocracy. In order to procure the aid of the Hungarian democracy both parties made appeals and promises to the bone and sinew, to win its power to their side. The Hungarian aristocracy made the first movement; and then the Austrian aristocracy, with the Emperor at their back, made large promises, and held out large hopes. It was a kind of mock-auction business, and the operations resembled the making of Jenny Lind concert tickets. Neither the Hungarian nor the Austrian aristocracy intended to fulfil their promises. It was a mere speculation.

**THE DAILY TRIBUNE** is the title of a new daily paper in Madison, Indiana, by Messrs. Gregg and Sering. It has at the head of its columns the name of General Winfield Scott as a candidate for the Presidency.

**CHARLES WICKLIFFE**, jr., died with the lock-jaw on Tuesday last week, at his residence, at Bardonia, Ky. He had been thrown from his horse, and the injuries resulting therefrom thus caused his death.

**MORE TROUBLE.**—The Boston *Commonwealth* states that several warrants have been issued for the arrest of other fugitive slaves in that city.

The St. Louis *Republican* expresses its preference for General Scott and Hon. Edward Bates, of Wisconsin, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

**PITTSBURGH, April 15.**—Death of Hon. William Beatty.—The Hon. Wm. Beatty, a prominent democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, died at his residence in Butler, on Friday evening last.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We quote, for the purpose of commending, the following remarks by "Observer" in the Baltimore *Clipper* of this morning:

**REV. JOHN A. COLLINS.**—This distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under circumstances of a peculiar character, has been induced to accept an office in the Indian Bureau at Washington. From the important relations which he has so long sustained to his church, and the efficient and distinguished ability with which he discharged his ministerial duties, it is not a matter of surprise that many of his brethren in the Church, as well as his numerous friends out of it, should regret the step he has taken. Independent, however, of considerations above alluded to, with which the public generally are not acquainted, (but which, if known, would be sufficient justification,) there is another—namely, duties connected with his official relations, which opens to a Christian minister a vast field for the exercise of an influence which will tell favorably not only on the present, but on future generations.

He is chief of that division of the bureau which has charge of the civilization, education, moral improvement, and, in a great measure, the christianization of the aborigines of our country; and is there a Christian or philanthropist who does not feel the liveliest interest in seeing these great objects effected, especially when we reflect on the sacrifice which they have been compelled to make, and for which (in comparison with us) we can never make an equivalent remuneration. Are not their claims superior to those who are in darkness in foreign lands?

The rapid march of civilization, and the unprecedented increase of population, has driven them from mountain to valley, until they have now well-nigh reached our uttermost boundaries; and the crisis has now arrived when extermination seems inevitable, unless the benign influence of civilization, education, and religion be exercised in taming their savage nature, and preparing them to assume and adopt our manners and customs.

This latter alternative has been the great object of our Government in all its dealings with them for years; and to a great extent its benevolent designs have been carried out in many of the tribes, yet much remains to be done; and in the selection of an efficient agent to assist in carrying out these great objects, the Government should be congratulated in securing the services of a gentleman of such talents, ability and energy, as the Rev. Mr. Collins. None can doubt his efficiency, and that, in the multiplicity of his engagements, he will not lose sight of the great cause to which he has been consecrated, or the interest of the church to which he is attached; but availing himself of every opportunity to do good, with his official relations may suggest, will with energy and industry devote himself to the great work to which he has been assigned, till Providence in His own time shall direct him again to gird on his armor to go forth with renewed zeal on the watch-towers of the church, then to bear undaunted the standard of his Master.

OSERVER.

**J. A. KIRKPATRICK,**  
MARBLE AND FREE-STONE CUTTER,  
Resident between 12th and 14th, Washington City, D. C.

**MARBLE MANTLES,** Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, &c., constantly on hand, of the best quality and workmanship. All kinds of Stone, for Building &c., all kinds of work in his line faithfully executed at the shortest notice.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** have the pleasure of informing the public, and Builders in particular, that they furnish the best New York CEMENT for \$1.50 per barrel for cash.

They also are expecting a lot of "Whispering" and Newark CALCINED PLASTER, which they will dispose of as low as can be obtained in the District, if not lower. They have also on hand Building Materials of all kinds, including Lime and Hair. Also Plaster, Portland Cement, &c., which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Call and see, at Cold and Lamb's Yard, 7th st., near Canal.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—2 p. m.

The steamer "Brother Jonathan" sailed at nine o'clock this morning, taking one hundred and twenty passengers.

The weather is rainy and disagreeable.

The market is unchanged.

At New York and Philadelphia the weather is rainy. Business unchanged.

No tidings of the steamer yet.

## NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

**CINCINNATI.**—The Whig candidate for the Mayoralty is defeated. The vote for the principal officers was as follows:

Mayor—H. E. Spencer, (Whig) 6,800; M. P. Taylor, (Opposition) 6,223.

Marshal—J. L. Ruffin, (Whig) 7,112; F. Linck, (Opposition) 6,140.

The City Council (3 members from each ward) is equally divided, standing 24 Whig and 24 Opposition. Two of the three Township Trustees are Whigs. The Superintendent of Common Schools, Trustee of Water Works, and one out of three Market-masters, are Whigs; 16 Constables are elected, and 6 Watchmen from each of the 16 wards.

**LOUISVILLE, Ky.**—A reform issue governed the election. John M. Delph, Whig, is re-elected mayor by a vote of 2,550 to 1,847 for the Loco candidate, Col. Joseph Metcalfe. The friends of the new charter were mainly successful. This charter secures the secret ballot. Joseph B. Lancaster is re-elected city attorney without opposition. Another Reform victory.

**PORTSMOUTH, O.**—The whole of the Whig general ticket was elected, and five out of the nine councilmen; mayor, B. Ranney; marshal, John Squires.

**COLUMBUS, O.**—The Whig township ticket, with one or two exceptions, was elected here.

**MONROE, Mich.**—Mayor, Edward G. Morton; recorder, Gershom T. Bulkley; marshal, Jarvis Eldridge. We do not learn their politics.

**KENTUCKY.**—The Whigs of the 6th Congressional district have nominated Clement S. Hill, of Marion county, to succeed John B. Thompson, now the Whig candidate for Lieutenant-governor.

In the 8th (Lexington) district, S. F. J. Traube declines running for Congress at this election. The only candidates in the field now are General Leslie Combs (Whig) and Major John C. Breckenridge, Locooco.

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## Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—p. m.

The Flour market to-day was rather dull. Small sales of Howard Street Flour, fancy brands, at \$4.50.

No transactions of City Mills Flour. Holders are still firm at the asking rates of yesterday.—American.

## NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 15.—6 p. m.

Stocks are steady—sales of U. S. 5's of 1867 at 110 1/2; Canton Company 70 1/2.

Flour steady—sales of 6000 bbls at \$4.50 to \$4.56 1/4 for Common State Brands—Southern \$4.68 to \$4.74. Genesee \$5. Corn Meal \$3.25 to \$3.30. Rye Flour \$2.44.

Wheat steady. Sales of 7000 bushels Ohio red at 100c. Genesee, white, at 110 1/2 to 114c. Corn firm, sales of 20,000 bushels at 67 to 68c. per bushel for mixed and yellow. Oats 48 to 51c. Rye 72c.

Provisions are firm. Sales of new mutton pork at 15c; new prime 12c. Lard firm; sales at 9c. in bbls. Bacon firm.

Rice quiet. Small sales at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c.

The cotton market is dropping, though sales have been to a considerable extent, amounting to 3,000 bales at 11c for middling Uplands, and 11 1/2c. p. b. for middling Orleans.

Whisky is selling at 24 to 24 1/2c. per gallon.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—6 p. m.

Stocks without activity. Sales of Pa. 5's at 93 1/2 Government securities unchanged. U. S. 5's, 1867, 110 1/2.

Flour is steady. Small sales of common standard brands at \$4.50 to \$4.56 1/4. Corn Meal \$2.81 to \$2.87. Rye Flour \$3.50.

Grain firm. Small sales of red wheat 96 to 102c; white do. 106 to 108c. Corn is better, with sales of yellow at 60c. Oats 46 to 48c. Rye 73c.

Provisions are firm and prices steady, with few sales. New Mutton Pork \$1.94 to \$2.15. Lard in bbls. 85c, and kegs 80c per lb.

Nothing new to notice in Groceries. The sales are mostly in small lots to the regular trade.

Cotton quiet. Small sales at 1 1/2c. cent decline since the steamer.

Whisky is selling at 24 cents per gallon in bbls.

## Meteorological.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—APRIL 15.

Barometer. Thermometer.

2 o'clock - - - 29.76 2 o'clock - - - 49.5

6 " - - - 29.76 6 " - - - 50.

Cloudy. Wind N.W.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—APRIL 16.

6 o'clock - - - 29.65 6 o'clock - - - 42.0

10 " - - - 29.65 10 " - - - 47.5

Cloudy. Wind N.W.

## MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the American Telegraph.

## DISCOUNT ON UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.

Maine - - - par 1/4 dis. Virginia - - - 3/4 dis.

N. Hamp. - - - par 1/4 dis. Wheeling - - - 1 dis.

Vermont - - - par 1/4 dis. N. Carolina - - - 1/2 to 3/4 dis.

Mass. - - - par 1/4 dis. S. Carolina - - - 1 dis.

R. Island - - - par 1/4 dis. Georgia - - - 1 dis.

Conn. - - - par 1/4 dis. Mobile - - - 1 dis.

N. Y. City - - - par 1/4 dis. Alabama - - - 1 dis.

N. Y. State - - - par 1/4 dis. Louisiana - - - 1 dis.

New Jersey - - - par 1/4 dis. Tennessee - - - 3/4 dis.

Delaware - - - par 1/4 dis. Kentucky - - - 1/2 to 2 dis.

Pa. - - - par 1/4 dis. Missouri - - - 1 dis.

Philadelphia - - - par 1/4 dis. Indiana - - - 1/2 to 2 dis.

Pennsylvania - - - par 1/4 dis. Ohio - - - 1/2 to 2 dis.

Wisconsin - - - par 1/4 dis. Michigan - - - 1/2 to 2 dis.

Alex. & Geo. in Cor. - - - 3/4 dis. Canada - - - 4 dis.

## SPECIE.

Dimes & 1/2 dimes - - - 102 American gold - - - par

Am. half-dollars - - - 102 Sovereigns - - - 4.83 to 4.84

Mexican dollars - - - 102 1/2 20 Francs - - - 3.83